PHYSICS

Part – II Textbook for Class XII

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राष्ट्रीय शेक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

First Edition

March 2007 Chaitra 1928

Reprinted

December 2007 Agrahayana 1929 December 2008 Pausha 1930 December 2009 Pausha 1931 January 2011 Pausha 1932 January 2012 Magha 1933 December 2012 Agrahayana 1934 November 2013 Kartika 1935 December 2014 Pausha 1936 December 2015 Agrahayana 1937 February 2017 Magha 1938 December 2017 Pausha 1939 February 2018 Magha 1939 February 2019 Magha 1940 October 2019 Ashwina 1941

PD 450T BS

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₹140.00

Printed on 80 GSM paper with NCERT watermark

Published at the Publication Division by the Secretary, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016 and printed at India Offset Printers Pvt. Ltd., B-20/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi -110 020

ISBN 81-7450-631-4 (Part I) ISBN 81-7450-671-3 (Part II)

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FOREWORD

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends that children's life at school must be linked to their life outside the school. This principle marks a departure from the legacy of bookish learning which continues to shape our system and causes a gap between the school, home and community. The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of NCF signify an attempt to implement this basic idea. They also attempt to discourage rote learning and the maintenance of sharp boundaries between different subject areas. We hope these measures will take us significantly further in the direction of a child-centred system of education outlined in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.

The success of this effort depends on the steps that school principals and teachers will take to encourage children to reflect on their own learning and to pursue imaginative activities and questions. We must recognise that, given space, time and freedom, children generate new knowledge by engaging with the information passed on to them by adults. Treating the prescribed textbook as the sole basis of examination is one of the key reasons why other resources and sites of learning are ignored. Inculcating creativity and initiative is possible if we perceive and treat children as participants in learning, not as receivers of a fixed body of knowledge.

These aims imply considerable change in school routines and mode of functioning. Flexibility in the daily time-table is as necessary as rigour in implementing the annual calendar so that the required number of teaching days are actually devoted to teaching. The methods used for teaching and evaluation will also determine how effective this textbook proves for making children's life at school a happy experience, rather than a source of stress or boredom. Syllabus designers have tried to address the problem of curricular burden by restructuring and reorienting knowledge at different stages with greater consideration for child psychology and the time available for teaching. The textbook attempts to enhance this endeavour by giving higher priority and space to opportunities for contemplation and wondering, discussion in small groups, and activities requiring hands-on experience.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) appreciates the hard work done by the textbook development committee responsible for this book. We wish to thank the Chairperson of the advisory group in science and mathematics, Professor J.V. Narlikar and the Chief Advisor for this book, Professor A.W. Joshi for guiding the work of this committee. Several teachers contributed to the development of this textbook; we are grateful to their principals for making this possible. We are indebted to the institutions and organisations which have generously permitted us to draw upon their resources, material and personnel. We are especially grateful to the members of the National Monitoring Committee, appointed by the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development under the Chairpersonship of Professor Mrinal Miri and Professor G.P. Deshpande, for their valuable time and contribution. As an organisation committed to systemic reform and continuous improvement in the quality of its products, NCERT welcomes comments and suggestions which will enable us to undertake further revision and refinement.

New Delhi 20 November 2006 Director National Council of Educational Research and Training

PREFACE

It gives me pleasure to place this book in the hands of the students, teachers and the public at large (whose role cannot be overlooked). It is a natural sequel to the Class XI textbook which was brought out in 2006. This book is also a trimmed version of the textbooks which existed so far. The chapter on thermal and chemical effects of current has been cut out. This topic has also been dropped from the CBSE syllabus. Similarly, the chapter on communications has been substantially curtailed. It has been rewritten in an easily comprehensible form.

Although most other chapters have been based on the earlier versions, several parts and sections in them have been rewritten. The Development Team has been guided by the feedback received from innumerable teachers across the country.

In producing these books, Class XI as well as Class XII, there has been a basic change of emphasis. Both the books present physics to students without assuming that they would pursue this subject beyond the higher secondary level. This new view has been prompted by the various observations and suggestions made in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005. Similarly, in today's educational scenario where students can opt for various combinations of subjects, we cannot assume that a physics student is also studying mathematics. Therefore, physics has to be presented, so to say, in a stand-alone form.

As in Class XI textbook, some interesting box items have been inserted in many chapters. They are not meant for teaching or examinations. Their purpose is to catch the attention of the reader, to show some applications in daily life or in other areas of science and technology, to suggest a simple experiment, to show connection of concepts in different areas of physics, and in general, to break the monotony and enliven the book.

Features like Summary, Points to Ponder, Exercises and Additional Exercises at the end of each chapter, and Examples have been retained. Several concept-based Exercises have been transferred from end-of-chapter Exercises to Examples with Solutions in the text. It is hoped that this will make the concepts discussed in the chapter more comprehensible. Several new examples and exercises have been added. Students wishing to pursue physics further would find Points to Ponder and Additional Exercises very useful and thoughtful. To provide *resources beyond the textbook* and to encourage *eLearning*, each chapter has been provided with some relevant website addresses under the title *ePhysics*. These sites provide additional materials on specific topics and also provide learners the opportunites for interactive demonstrations/ experiments.

The intricate concepts of physics must be understood, comprehended and appreciated. Students must learn to ask questions like 'why', 'how', 'how do we know it'. They will find almost always that the question 'why' has no answer within the domain of physics and science in general. But that itself is a learning experience, is it not? On the other hand, the question 'how' has been reasonably well answered by physicists in the case of most natural phenomena. In fact, with the understanding of how things happen, it has been possible to make use of many phenomena to create technological applications for the use of humans.

For example, consider statements in a book, like 'A negatively charged electron is attracted by the positively charged plate', or 'In this experiment, light (or electron) behaves like a wave'. You will realise that it is not possible to answer 'why'. This question belongs to the domain of philosophy or metaphysics. But we can answer 'how', we can find the force acting, we can find the wavelength of the photon (or electron), we can determine how things behave under different conditions, and we can develop instruments which will use these phenomena to our advantage.

It has been a pleasure to work for these books at the higher secondary level, along with a team of members. The Textbook Development Team, the Review Team and Editing Teams involved college and university teachers, teachers from Indian Institutes of Technology, scientists from national institutes and laboratories, as well as higher secondary teachers. The feedback and critical look provided by higher secondary teachers in the various teams are highly laudable. Most box items were generated by members of one or the other team, but three of them were generated by friends and well-wishers not part of any team. We are thankful to Dr P.N. Sen of Pune, Professor Roopmanjari Ghosh of Delhi and Dr Rajesh B Khaparde of Mumbai for allowing us to use their box items, respectively in Chapters 3, 4 (Part I) and 9 (Part II). We are very thankful to the members of the Review and Editing Workshops to discuss and refine the first draft of the textbook. We also express our gratitude to Prof. Krishna Kumar, Director, NCERT, for entrusting us with the task of presenting this textbook as a part of the national effort for improving science education. I also thank Prof. G. Ravindra, Joint Director, NCERT, for his help from time-to-time. Prof. Hukum Singh, Head, Department of Education in Science and Mathematics, NCERT, was always willing to help us in our endeavour in every possible way.

We welcome suggestions and comments from our valued users, especially students and teachers. We wish our young readers a happy journey into the exciting realm of physics.

A. W. Joshi *Chief Advisor*Textbook Development Committee

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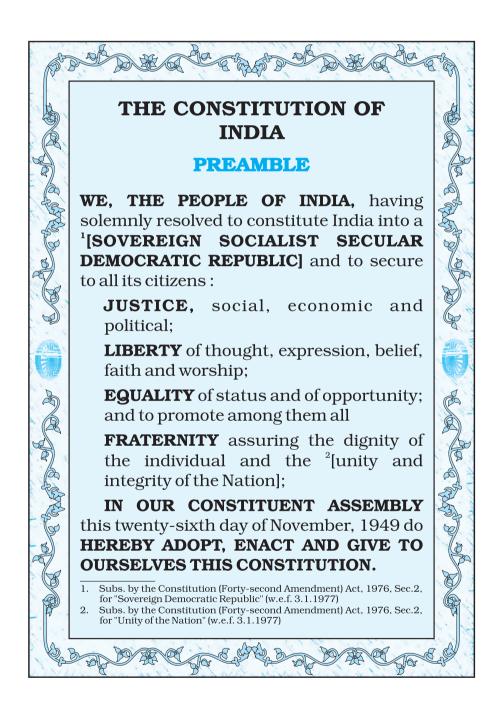
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Council of Educational Research and Training acknowledges the valuable contribution of the individuals and organisations involved in the development of Physics Textbook for Class XII. The Council also acknowledges the valuable contribution of the following academics for reviewing and refining the manuscripts of this book:

Anu Venugopalan, *Lecturer*, School of Basic and Applied Sciences, GGSIP University, Delhi; A.K. Das, *PGT*, St. Xavier's Senior Secondary School, Delhi; Bharati Kukkal, *PGT*, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi; D.A. Desai, *Lecturer (Retd.)*, Ruparel College, Mumbai; Devendra Kumar, *PGT*, Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi; I.K. Gogia, *PGT*, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New Delhi; K.C. Sharma, *Reader*, Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Ajmer; M.K. Nandy, *Associate Professor*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati; M.N. Bapat, *Reader*, Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Mysore; R. Bhattacharjee, *Asstt. Professor*, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati; R.S. Das, *Vice-Principal (Retd.)*, Balwant Ray Mehta Senior Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi; Sangeeta D. Gadre, *Reader*, Kirori Mal College, Delhi; Suresh Kumar, *PGT*, Delhi Public School, Dwarka, New Delhi; Sushma Jaireth, *Reader*, Department of Women's Studies, NCERT, New Delhi; Shyama Rath, *Reader*, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi; Yashu Kumar, *PGT*, Kulachi Hans Raj Model School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.

The Council also gratefully acknowledges the valuable contribution of the following academics for the editing and finalisation of this book: B.B. Tripathi, *Professor (Retd.)*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; Dipan K. Ghosh, *Professor*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai; Dipanjan Mitra, *Scientist*, National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (TIFR), Pune; G.K. Mehta, *Raja Ramanna Fellow*, Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi; G.S. Visweswaran, *Professor*, Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; H.C. Kandpal, *Head*, Optical Radiation Standards, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi; H.S. Mani, *Raja Ramanna Fellow*, Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai; K. Thyagarajan, *Professor*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; P.C. Vinod Kumar, *Professor*, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi; S.C. Dutta Roy, *Emeritus Professor*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; S.D. Joglekar, *Professor*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; S.D. Joglekar, *Professor*, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur; V. Sundara Raja, *Professor*, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

The Council also acknowledges the valuable contributions of the following academics for refining the text in 2017: A.K. Srivastava, Assistant Professor, DESM, NCERT, New Delhi; Arnab Sen, Assistant Professor, NERIE, Shillong; L.S. Chauhan, Assistant Professor, RIE, Bhopal; O.N. Awasthi, Professor (Retd.), RIE, Bhopal; Rachna Garg, Professor, DESM, NCERT, New Delhi; Raman Namboodiri, Assistant Professor, RIE, Mysuru; R.R. Koireng, Assistant Professor, DCS, NCERT, New Delhi; Shashi Prabha, Professor, DESM, NCERT, New Delhi; and S.V. Sharma, Professor, RIE, Ajmer.

Special thanks are due to Hukum Singh, *Professor and Head*, DESM, NCERT for his support. The Council also acknowledges the support provided by the APC office and the administrative staff of the DESM; Deepak Kapoor, *Incharge*, Computer Station; Inder Kumar, *DTP Operator*; Mohd. Qamar Tabrez and Hari Darshan Lodhi *Copy Editor*; Rishi Pal Singh, *Sr. Proof Reader*, NCERT and Ashima Srivastava, *Proof Reader* in shaping this book.

The contributions of the Publication Department in bringing out this book are also duly acknowledged.

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COVER DESIGN

(Adapted from http://nobelprize.org and the Nobel Prize in Physics 2006)

Different stages in the evolution of the universe.

BACK COVER

(Adapted from http://www.iter.org and http://www.dae.gov.in)

Cut away view of *International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor* (ITER) device. The man in the bottom shows the scale.

ITER is a joint international research and development project that aims to demonstrate the scientific and technical feasibility of fusion power.

India is one of the seven full partners in the project, the others being the European Union (represented by EURATOM), Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the USA. ITER will be constructed in Europe, at Cadarache in the South of France and will provide 500 MW of fusion power.

Fusion is the energy source of the sun and the stars. On earth, fusion research is aimed at demonstrating that this energy source can be used to produce electricity in a safe and environmentally benign way, with abundant fuel resources, to meet the needs of a growing world population.

For details of India's role, see *Nuclear India*, Vol. 39, No. 11-12/May-June 2006, issue available at Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) website mentioned above.